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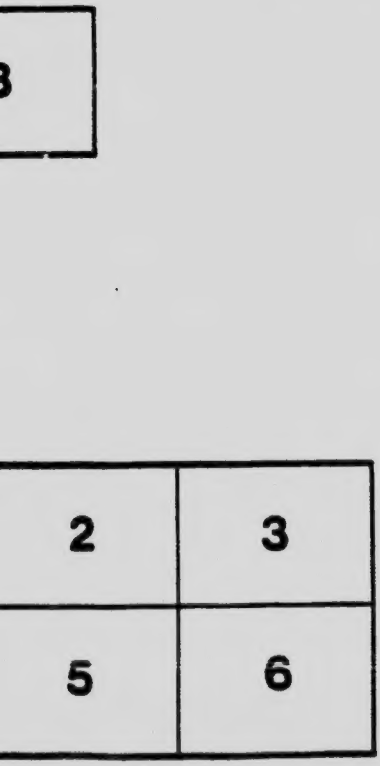

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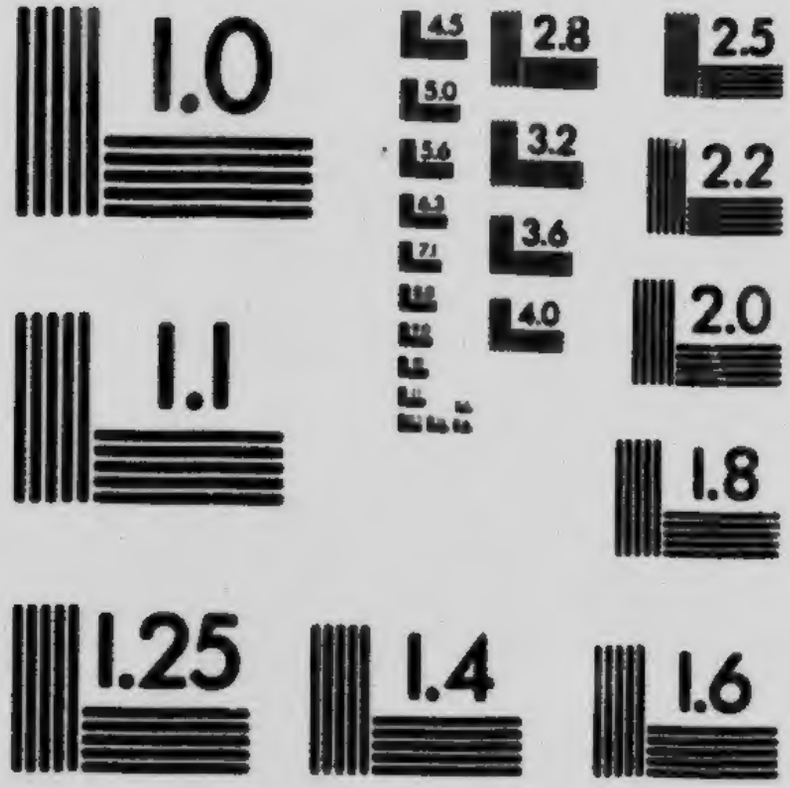

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A SERIES OF

FINANCIAL FACTS

Showing the Economy, Combined with Progressiveness, of

LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION IN ONTARIO

And Proving the Mail's Statement to be true, that "The Ontario Government's Management of the Finances has been thrifty, judicious and clean."

Receipts and Expenditures, 1867—Dec. 31, 1901.

Total receipts of Province from 1867 to 1901 inclusive.....	$113,274,240 49
Total expenditures " " "	111,805,747 50
Balance on right side.....	$1,468,492 99

Interest versus Debt.

The Dominion paid in interest on public debt, year ending June, 1900, $10,669.645.

Quebec paid for interest and charges on public debt, 1900, $1,538,059.

Debt per head: Dominion, $50; British Columbia, $31; Quebec, $13; New Brunswick, $8; Nova Scotia, $6. Ontario, NONE.

Ontario pays no interest on public debt, but received interest, 1900, $281,923.

Quebec started with a clean sheet in 1867, and has now a net debt of over $22,000,000.

Ontario, out of its revenues, has a substantial surplus, after making liberal expenditures.

The Surplus of the Liberal Government.

The Sandfield Macdonald net surplus of $1,326,333 has been substantially added to by the Liberal Government since 1871 until to-day the very satisfactory condition for 1901 is as follows, based on the plan laid down by the Finance Commission :

Surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable....	$6,082,083
LIABILITIES—Present value of outstanding railway and annuity certificates, extending over 30 years	3,510,790
Surplus of assets over liabilities.....	2,571,292

[Extract from speech of W. R. Meredith at London, May 21st, 1894 : "I do not want to deceive you gentlemen, at all. I do not want to deceive you with regard to the financial position of the Province of Ontario, and it would be unfair for me to say that there is no money. The assets of the Province of Ontario represent a sum of four or five or six millions. The amount will not be definitely ascertained until the arbitration between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion has been concluded."]

Comparisons with Quebec and the Dominion.

The following table shows the rate at which the cost of civil government and legislation increased in Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion, respectively, from 1873 to 1900, inclusive :

Civil Government.	1873.	1900.	Increase.	Percentage.
Ontario	$175,914	$ 265,347	$ 89,433	50
Quebec	135,106	285,872	150,766	111
Dominion	750,874	1,420,997	670,123	89
Legislation.				
Ontario	119,650	142,773	23,123	19
Quebec	163,569	192,213	28,644	17
Dominion	529,343	830,302	300,959	56

A Comparison as to Expenditure, Ontario and Quebec.

Service.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Excess in Quebec.
Civil Government	$227,248	$250,945	$ 26,303
Legislation	288,623	159,392	129,231
Administration of Justice	567,628	427,866	139,762
Prisons and Asylums	314,441	806,131	491,690
Education	394,260	719,816	325,556

Out of total expenditure under Supply Bill in 18 years, the Opposition have opposed only $488,996 out of $61,631,333—about three-fourths of a cent. on the dollar.

For many years past the expenditure under Supply Bill has been less than the estimates passed by the Legislature, as for instance, in 1901 :

Estimates under Supply Bill	$3,964,602
Expenditures " "	3,797,639
Surplus	$166,963

Money Returned to the People.

Out of a total expenditure of $103,960,277.66 since 1871, the following sums might be fairly taken as contributions either for the relief of taxation, or for the improvement of the country :

Education	$18,205,323 42
Toronto University, fire grant	160,000 00
Hospitals and charities	3,526,591 30
Maintenance of Public Institutions	18,797,211 88
Surplus distribution, 1873	3,388,777 47
Distribution of clergy lands	931,382 86
Refunds land improvement fund	534,172 91
Agriculture and Arts	4,358,809 70
Immigration	966,127 08
Administration of justice	10,084,694 73
Aid to railways, including annuity repayments	8,304,901 12
Colonization roads	3,338,743 28
Municipal drainage	1,208,364 00
Swamp drainage	238,405 09
River, lake and bridge works	1,008,542 04
National parks since 1885	89,993 53
Public buildings—construction outlay	8,971,873 28
Repairs and maintenance since 1884	1,304,292 06
Total	$85,418,205 72

Financial Facts as to How Each $100 was Spent in 1901.

Out of every $100 of revenue the Province spent :

About	$19 96	of it was spent for	Education.
"	20 62	"	Maintenance Public Institutions.
"	6 32	"	Public Works and Buildings.
"	10 30	"	Administration of Justice.
"	4 93	"	Railway Aid and Annuities.
"	5 29	"	Agriculture.
"	4 76	"	Hospitals and Charities.
"	6 96	"	Civil Government.
"	3 32	"	Legislation.
"	3 43	"	Colonization Roads.
"	4 43	"	Charges Crown Lands.
"	2 27	"	Repairs to Public Buildings.
"	6 30	"	Miscellaneous Expenditure.
"	1 08	"	Drainage Debentures, &c

Ontario's Proud Financial Position.

Ontario is without a dollar of debt presently payable.

Ontario had $1,468,492 of cash in the banks on December 31st, 1901.

Ontario's annual receipts in interest would retire its total liabilities twice over.

Ontario, for twenty years past, has shown a surplus of assets, after deducting liabilities presently payable.

Ontario's surplus of assets December 31st, 1901, was $2,571,292.

The interest paid annually on the Provincial Trust Funds (which are valued at $6,212,497) amounts to more than sufficient to meet the entire annual payments of the Province for its liabilities for railway certificates and annuities.

Out of a total proposed appropriation in eighteen years of $61,631,333, the Opposition objected to only $488,996.50—or only three-quarters of a cent on the dollar.

The Supplementary Revenue Act, providing for the taxation of certain classes of corporations and brewers and distillers, has produced $871,576 in three years.

The policy of the Opposition would, if carried into effect, take away from two to three millions from the annual revenue of the Province, making a deficit that could only be made up by direct taxation.

Ontario's position is a proud one : That its affairs have been so managed as not only to create no debt, but to leave a surplus of interest-bearing assets that yield an annual income that could be capitalized at nine millions.

A Comparison as to Cost of Education.

The cost per pupil for a public school education in the United States	$20 29
Ohio	21 63
Massachusetts	37 76
Michigan	18 68
New York	18 97
In England and Wales, 1900, board schools	14 02
" " 1900, voluntary schools	11 28
Average for cities in Ontario	**17 07**
In Ontario, 1900	**10 06**

Liberal Aid to Colonization Railways and Roads.

The "Railway Fund" was increased in 1872 from $1,500,000 to $1,900,000, and a Railway Subsidy Fund was created by setting apart $100,000 a year for 20 years.

Over $10,000,000 have been paid, in cash or certificates, to 2,219 miles of railway.

In addition, several hundred miles have been aided in New Ontario by bonus and land grants, and many new lines are in process of construction.

5,292 miles of colonization roads have been built, 14,546 miles repaired, and 20 miles of bridges erected, at a total cost of $3,338,743.

License Revenue.

Ontario received from liquor licenses, 1872–3, $75,355.

Ontario received from liquor licenses (including brewers' and distillers' licenses), 1900–01, $365,818.

While the license fees have thus increased by $290,463 over 1872, the licenses have been reduced from 6,185 (1 to 278 of population), to 2,950 (1 to 700 of population), though the population has increased by 34 per cent. in that time.

Ontario's total revenue from liquor licenses since 1876, $12,224,539.

Of which sum the municipalities received more than one-half—$6,418,002.

Quebec does not return to its municipalities one dollar of its license fees, though they are greater than those of Ontario.

In Toronto, in 1852, with a population less than 30,000, there were 400 licensed places and groggeries; in 1902, with a population of 207,000, there are only 200.

In Toronto, 1902, 1 license to every 1,000 of population.

In Montreal, 1 license to less than every 300 of population.

Liberal Treatment of the Afflicted Classes.

Over $22,000,000 have been expended on hospitals, charities, asylums and public institutions since 1871.

Seven asylums for the insane and one for the idiotic accommodate over 6,000 patients at a lower per capita cost than any asylum in the other provinces, the States, England or Australia, viz., in Ontario asylums $122, as compared with $199 in Canadian, and $188 in American asylums.

206 charitable institutions are maintained or aided, including 54 hospitals, 33 orphan asylums, and 41 houses of refuge.

Over 2,000 neglected children have been helped through the Neglected Children's Branch, and 35 children's aid societies have been organized.

Ontario leads the world in its care of the afflicted, the expenditure being larger per head than in Great Britain or any State of the American Union.

Public Buildings and Works.

$23,000,000 has been expended since 1871 on public buildings and works (covering 350 separate buildings, 250 public works, and colonization roads and bridges).

This includes $1,500,00[illegible] for construction and equipment of new Parliament Buildings, in contrast with [illegible]2,136,000 for Toronto City Hall (though no larger than the Parliament Buildings). The new Parliament Buildings were put up without "extras."

The Dominion Government, under Conservative leaders, erected the Langevin Block, with extras nearly as much as the original contracts, and the Curran Bridge, with extras twice as much as the original contracts.

None of the $23,000,000 has been proven to have been improperly expended, or other than economically.

Good Results from Timber Sales.

Before Confederation (1841 to 1867), 9,904 miles of timber lands were sold at 50 cents a mile, and 2,561 miles were sold at $45.50 a mile of bonus; 12,465 miles in all, at average bonus per mile of $9.75.

The Sandfield Macdonald Government, 1867 to 1871, sold 635 miles of timber lands for $165,363; average bonus per mile of $260.

The Blake Government, 1872, sold 5,031 miles of timber lands for $592,601; average bonus per mile of $117.

The Dominion Government sold several thousand miles of timber lands by private sale in the Disputed territory in 1883-4, at $5.00 per sq. m. to political favorites.

Between 1873 and 1890, the Quebec Government sold 6,235 square miles for $398,722; average bonus per mile of $62.

The Ontario Government, 1873-1902, sold 5,152¼ miles of timber for $6,823,127; average bonus per mile of $1,324.

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ALEXANDER SMITH, - 34 Victoria Street, - TORONTO.